BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$ 3 00
" 3 months.....8 00
" 6 months.....15 00
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" 6 months.....5 00

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH MONDAY APRIL 25. 1864 NO 141.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

ORANGE C. H., April 22.—The *Herald* of the 20th has been received. It contains an account of the Shreveport affair, acknowledging a loss of 2000 men, besides the routing of the Yankee cavalry. Full news of the affair was suppressed at New Orleans.

Gold 175 and market very feverish.

DALTON, April 22.—Northern dates to the 19th received.

The *Herald's* army dispatches state that Gen. Kilpatrick has been assigned to the command of the cavalry in the army of the Cumberland, and will report to General Sherman at once.

In Gen. Lee's reply to Gen Kilpatrick he indignantly denies that the orders found on Dahlgren's person were authenticated by him (Dahlgren.)

The Governor of Illinois has been authorized to commission the officers of negro regiments raised in that State.

The Steamer *Alliance* has been captured by the gunboat *South Carolina*.

Cotton 80 cents. Gold 169¼.

The steamer *Glasgow*, with Liverpool dates to the 2d and Queenstown dates to the 4th, has arrived.

The London *News* says that measures have been taken by the Terry opposition for a well organized attack on the government.

The *Times* says that the prospects of the government have improved since the Easter recess, but there are rocks ahead, viz: The case of Stanfield, charged with being connected with the attempt to assassinate Napoleon, it thinks should be made as a private member of Parliament, and not as being connected with the government. Mizzini, in a letter exonerates Stanfield from any connection with the Greece scheme. Consols 93¼.

Serious apprehensions are felt concerning the health of the Pope. His life, however, has not been despaired of.

A serious riot occurred between the Hungarian and Austrian troops at Gutlera. A wholesale execution of the rioters will take place.

DALTON, April 23.—Northern dates to the 21st received. New Orleans papers of the 16th say that Banks' headquarters are at Natchitoches.

The rebels are burning all the cotton on the Red and Quashita rivers.

In a skirmish with the rebel cavalry near Shreveport we had some wounded. Another slight skirmish occurred near Natchitoches on Wednesday without any result.

The *Chicago Journal* says that the day after the disaster to the 13th army corps, Gen. Corse engaged and defeated the enemy, capturing 2000 prisoners and 20 cannon.

Guerrillas along the Mississippi declare that they will not allow Northern men to work abandoned plantations. They recently made a raid on a plantation in Tensas, La., capturing a large number of negroes and mules, and killed Mr. Rollison, after making him dig his own grave.

A dispatch from Catlettsburg, Ky., on the 19th, says that Capt. Patrick had arrived with one hundred prisoners, captured at Pantsville. Hodges' rebel brigade attacked our forces at Pantsville, on Tuesday, but were repulsed. Col. Gillespie pursued and surprised them, capturing 70 prisoners and some property, together with their wagon train. The rebels were commanded by Cols. Clay and Prentice. Maj. Johnson and Col. Clay are among the prisoners.

Brig. Gen. Price has been ordered to the command of the districts of Cairo, Paducah and Columbus.

Cotton firmer. Gold 167¼.

RICHMOND, April 23.—A letter in the Chicago *Evening Journal*, dated Ecore 10th, says the Federal cavalry met a serious reverse at Pleasant Hill, Desoto Parish, with a loss of over 2000 men, killed, wounded and missing.—Gen. Ransom, commanding, is among the wounded.

The Peers have delivered judgment adverse to the crown in the *Alexandria* case and dismissed the appeal from the courts.

Garibaldi was enthusiastically welcomed on his arrival at Southampton.

Stanfield, implicated in the Mazzini conspiracy against Napoleon, has resigned.

In the House of Lords Earl Russell incidentally referred to Sparrow's report relative to Secretary Mallory, and intimated that he was originally led by Seward to accept the report as genuine; but, said the Earl, Seward states that having made further enquiries, he finds it to have been altogether a forgery.

The Courts of London, Rome, Viena, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Spain and France have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico on his accession.

Lincoln, in a speech before the Sanitary Fair at Baltimore, referred to the massacre at Fort Pillow, and said if confirmed he would take retaliatory steps.

From the Southwest.

MOBILE, April 23.—Western dispatches report that Banks is retreating on Natches, Taylor pursuing. Transports coming out of the Red river loaded with wounded reported that we have captured 14 gunboats aground up Red river falls.

Official news has been received that a gunboat has been captured on the Yazoo river carrying eight twenty-four pounder guns. The stores were removed and the boat burnt.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 23.—The enemy's cavalry captured 24 of our cavalry near Spring Place and killed the Lieutenant in command yesterday. Wheeler hearing of it, ordered Col. Ross to make a dash on their pickets in front of Tunnel Hill at daylight this morning, which resulted in the capture of 30 horses and the killing of 15 men.

The enemy are reported quite active at Cleaveland.

Confirmation of the Destructon of a Gunboat on the Yazoo River.

DEMOPOLIS, April 23.—A dispatch from Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, dated Yazoo City, April 22d, says that a section of artillery and detachments of sharpshooters captured that day a gunboat near that place while lying near shore.

The men were driven from their guns and finally the crew from the boat, her gun armament removed, (eight twenty-four pounders) the most valuable stores, and then burnt to the waters edge. Some of the crew were killed.

Our casualties small.

Another dispatch dated Canton 22d, says that Taylor has captured seven thousand prisoners, four hundred wagons and 19 pieces of artillery in Louisiana.

Two hundred and twelve Federal prisoners, captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow, and by Cols. Ives and Jackson, near Florence, were brought here to-day.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, April 24.—A truce boat from Butler communicated with the French steamer at City Point to-day. She tarried but ten minutes. She brought no prisoners. A French courier came immediately to Petersburg and Great anxiety here to learn the particulars.

The Fight at Plymouth.

We have but little additional news from the fight at Plymouth. We hope, however, to be able to give the details of the fight, the killed and wounded, &c., in a day or two.

The *Examiner* of Saturday says:

"Without exceeding the very proper restraints on all references at this time to military movements, we may say that we may look for further very important results fom the campaign in North Carolina.—The Confederate re-occupation of the eastern portion of this State and the sea coast, which is indented with numerous bays and inlets, will give us other and easy egress through the blockade, and, in this respect alone, will be an important achievement.

We may add here that it is known that a reconnoissance in the direction of Newbern has already been made. From parties engaged in it, it is reported that all the Yankee force there is a cavalry regiment, (the Twelfth New York,) a brigade of infantry and some companies of negro troops.

We have some general account of the battle of Plymouth from a member of the First Virginia Regiment, who participated in it, and who arrived here last night wounded. He says that the engagement commenced last Sunday about 4 o'clock in the evening, and desultory fighting ensued until Wednesday, when we drove the enemy out of his entrenchments. The enemy was strongly entrenched and our troops carried several lines of breastworks. The First Virginia regiment and the Fayette Artillery were conspicuously engaged. Our loss in killed and wounded is said to be some three or four hundred.

The *Dispatch* of the same date gives the following particulars of the fight:

"We have some additional particulars of the capture of Plymouth by Gen. Hoke.

The force engaged on our side was Hoke's brigade, commanded by Col. Mercer, of the 21st Ga. Ransom's brigade, commaded by Gen. Ransom, and Kempers (Virginia) brigade, commanded by Col. Terry.

On Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, our forces, under the command of Gen. Hoke, arrived in front of Plymouth, the fortifications being plainly visible through the trees behind which the Confederates were drawn up. The 1st Virginia regiment, commanded by Major Norton, was thrown forward as skirmishers, and the enemy's pickets retired behind their fortifications. Just as the firing commenced a white object was seen in the field in front, which was supposed to be a flag of truce, but which proved on inspection to be a target planted there by the Yankees for artillery practice. In the same field there were several targets planted, and by previous practice the enemy had gotten a perfect range of all the approaches to their works. The Yankees opened on the skirmishers with the large guns in the fort which they were approaching, in which was mounted a 100 pounder Parrott and 8 inch Columbiad. No assault was made on Sunday afternoon, though the skirmishers were kept out.

During the afternoon a gunboat came out from behind the town and started up the river with a pleasure party on board. Our artillery opened on her, but though struck she proceeded on up the river, landed her passengers, and that night attempted to drop down to the town. She was again attacked by the artillery, and by some sharpshooters posted on the banks for the purpose, but without stopping her.

On Monday our forces held the position assumed Sunday evening, the enemy shelling at times furiously. By this shelling the following casualties, of which we have heard, occurred in the 1st Virginia regiment: Delaware McMinn, wounded in the side, supposed mortally; Frank Josephs, ankle crushed; Theo. J. Robertson, in eight places, all slight; Lieut. Payne, face, slight.

On Tuesday, it seems, heavy fighting occurred, with varied success, and on Wednesday morning the place was carried by assault, Hoke's brigade entering and charging with the bayonet up the principal streets. Col. Mercer, who led them, was killed. During Tuesday our artillery, including the Fayette Artillery, of Richmond, was planted within 150 yards of the fortifications and opened fire. The Fayette Artillery, it is stated, suffered heavily from the enemy's fire.

The gunboat which went out of the Roanoke it is said made short work of the shipping in front of the town.

Sunday morning our cavalry pickets found a negro spy coming into our lines wearing the dress of a field hand, and having a read handkerchief tied around his head. Under this dress was found the full uniform of a Yankee soldier. The negro was hung on the spot.

ADDITIONAL.

We are indebted to the kindness of Surgeon General Warren for the privilege of using the following dispatch:

WILSON, April 24—*Surgeon General E. Warren.*—Your dispatch just received. I have received eighty-two of our wounded from Plymouth; will send you a list by next mail, and as soon as I can get a complete list of our killed and wounded I will send it to you. Capt. Macon, of 43d Regiment State Troops killed; Lt. C. L. Wilson, of Orange county, slightly wounded in the foot. Of the wounded received here most are slight and some severe, though but few will prove fatal.

S. S. SATCHWELL,
Surgeon in Charge.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

A NORTHERN OPINION ABOUT OPPOSING THE WRONG ACTS OF OUR ADMINISTRATION.

A great many time-serving, designing politicians who wish to establish a central despotic government in the South, bitterly denounce those men and those journals who think best to criticise the unconstitutional acts of the present administration. Unable to deny the arguments in favor of liberty and the rights of the States, they endeavor to work upon the feelings of the masses with base and delusive appeals, and prophecy untold evils that will happen to our cause unless we bow subserviently to the powers that be, no matter how tyrannicle their rule. One thing is certain, the evils prophecied, although prophecied many a time, have not occurred, nor will they ever. One of the principal arguments used by the monarchists, is that "the North will think the South divided, if any one is allowed to censure the administration." This assertion is groundless. It is used to deceive and frighten the timid. We have so stated often.—To prove the correctness of our position we quote the annexed paragraphs from a Northern journal. They prove conclusively that the residents of that country think that when the strong acts of an administration are denounced and handled without gloves, it only shows that the people are stronger than such acts are tamely submitted to. Here is the opinion of a leading Federal paper:

While the columns of the Southern press teem either with laudation or abuse, they exhibit no sign of disaffection to the cause. There is nothing in their most bitter invective that can be construed into confession of despair. On the contrary, these journals, that are the most clamorous at the same time, most complain of their extortions of requirements and oppression. The very clamorings of their vociferous rage against certain measures of their rulers is a proof that they are not in the submissive, quiet mood that are broken-hearted, irresolute and despairing who criticise their political machinery with so much manly earnestness and spirit. As the Southern people mean to stand by their government to the bold, they insist upon their privilege of railing at its administrators. Hearty abuse is a symptom of pluck, and when the Southern press is silent upon the subject of their political affairs, then the North may argue that the spirit of resistance is broken.

After commenting on the folly of the Northern press in deducing signs of despair in the South from the acts of those who oppose the Confederate administration, and who are determined that the liberty of the citizen and the rights of the State shall be preserved intact and untrammelled, the same journal remarks thus:

If the South despair, it is that kind of despair that faces the threatened danger, and endures the actual misfortune. It is that kind of despair a better fighting material than buoyant hope.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months.....$15.00
" " Three months.....8.00
" " One month.....3.00
Weekly paper, three months.....3.00
" " six months.....5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same place, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Mr. Editor—We authorize you to announce Col. W. H. A. SPEER, of the 28th N. C. T., a candidate at the next election to be held on the 1st Thursday in August next, to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ash and Watauga, in the Senate in the next Legislature of North Carolina. We take pleasure in stating if he is elected he will serve us; that he was no Original Secessionist, but when his good old State called for men to defend her, he obeyed the call, entered the service as a private in July, '61, and has been in nearly all the great battles of the army of Northern Virginia, where he has acquitted himself with honor to himself and State. We hope he will get the undivided support of all good men. Respectfully,
April 21-d6tw2t MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next.
April 21-d6twtd.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4-td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the 17th inst., one bright, bay Colt, 4 years old this spring, with black mane and tail, main thick and short, with white legs nearly up to the knee and a white streak on his face. I have some reason to believe that he was stolen, as I have understood that there was two persons seen inquiring the way to Henderson, N. C., with such a horse, without a saddle. Any information thankfully received besides a liberal reward:
April 23-d3t&wtl* BURTON FERRELL.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL—AGED eleven years, well grown and smart (one of fourteen children of her mother) a fine chance for a profitable investment of Confedrate money to any person desirous of raising a valuable family of negroes. Enquire at the Progress Office.
April 21-eod1w

GOLD COIN.

A SMALL LOT OF GOLD COIN FOR SALE. Apply at
April 21-tf. PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank, Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m
Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x30 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C.
Feb. 23-tf.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS.

One day.....$12 00
Two days.....24 00
Three days.....36 00
Four days.....48 00
Five days.....60 00
Two months.....144 00
Fifty words, or less than a square, and more than a square, and less than two squares, will be charged as a square for every insertion.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Adj.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rass, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R G Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gaffick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst's Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ..William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas M Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Beaufort; 2d Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas M Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Barton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William F Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert I Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Sidridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patten, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aide of the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. E M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. I C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R O H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Bailey, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. Maj Gen George Gilmer, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John T Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Walker, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. M. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. B. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and R. W. Heck.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. A. Quarles and N. B. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board of City Tax Collectors.

W. B. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Tax Collector—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. J. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

P. G. Kiser, Watch Master.

EIGHT WARDS.

Superior C. H. Regulator.

Engineers—A. Johnson, Wm Beavers, Wm. G Parker, M. C. Lacy, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

MERCHANTS & PLANTERS' LINE.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEBATING ASSOCIATION of Raleigh respectfully, but earnestly call upon the Confederate Congress now in session at the Southern Political Metropolis, and upon the Executive of the war, National meeting of rulers for whose physical benefit we have been advised to labor, to consider whether the Confederate Government is not bound to succor the destitute families of soldiers now absent in the field and hospital, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, that many have not, in the great majority of instances, surrendered to the enemy.

The supplies of provisions in the city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulties of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in purchasing the necessaries of life.

In a written report from the clothing bureau it appears that there are more than three thousand females in this city who are seeking employment from the government in vain, and that, those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance, then, from the city and country generally many instances of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council has made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for gratuitous distribution and to sale at cost; but the agents employed for the purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.

Under these circumstances we feel that it is our duty to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederate States to forward without delay contributions of money and supplies to the army Committee of this Association. Since the commencement of the war this Committee has labored zealously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and for the success of our glorious cause. Let those soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our severest, and, as we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.

Shipments made to Roger Martin, Superintendent, or Wm. P. Munford, Chairman of the Army Committee, will be promptly attended to. And in accordance with a special agreement made with the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, all express charges will be paid by them at Richmond.

Contributions of money should also be sent to these gentlemen. WM. WILLIS, Jr., President.

J. D. K. SLEGH, Secretary.

Southern papers requested to copy.
April 21-d6cw1t

"SMITH & BARROW'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THIS MAGAZINE WILL be issued on the 25th of April. Every number will comprise 96 pages of reading matter and will contain, in a due proportion,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES—

The original articles from the pens of our best writers—the selected articles, reproductions from the latest English Magazines received. The Proprietors, believing that selections from those old favorites of the English periodical Press—now shut off from the general reader by the blockade—which, before the war, were generally circulated throughout the South, cannot be otherwise than welcomed by the reader, have thought it proper, during the continuance of the blockade, to incorporate, in a limited degree, this eclectic feature in the Magazine. By means of the arrangements that they have made, they hope to be enabled to reflect, in the pages of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine," the most interesting features of the latest English periodicals.

The Magazine will embrace, in its scope,

TALES, POETRY,
SKETCHES OF LIFE AND MANNERS,
OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE,
INSTRUCTIVE MISCELLANY,
AND
ARTICLES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Proprietors would call particular attention to the "Army and Navy" department of the Magazine. Intelligence will be given monthly, under this head, of the latest Promotions, (for special gallantry and otherwise), Changes, &c., in the Regular and Volunteer Military and Naval Service of the Confederate States.

This information will be official, and will be obtained from the Records of the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

All articles in the Magazine, not credited to other Periodicals, will be Original.

The Contents of the First Number of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine" will be as follows:

An Opening Address; The Curreney; Woman's Truth; A Peep Through the Blockade; The Unreal, and its Mysteries; Attempts at Hexameters, (Alfred Tennyson, Cornhill Magazine); A Plea for Monuments; "Mrs. Archie," (Cornhill Magazine); The Genius of Thackeray; Marie Antoinette's Necklace, (The Spectator;) Curiosities of Fashion in the Matter of Dress, (London Society Magazine); Official Army and Navy Intelligence.

THE TERMS OF THE MAGAZINE

will be as follows:

For single number, - - - - $ 2 00
Subscription for three months, - - 5 00
" " six months, - - 10 00
" " twelve months, - - 20 00

Agents and booksellers furnished at the usual rate of discount.

All orders should be addressed to
SMITH & BARROW,
Publishers and Proprietors,
April 12-2taw12tA Richmond, Va.

NEW GARDEN BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE 54TH SESSION OF NEW GARDEN BOARDING School will commence on the 23d of the 5th month (May) next, and continue 20 weeks

Board and tuition $60 per session. For those studying Latin and Greek, $5 more payable in specie, or flour at $6 per barrel, bacon at 15 cents per pound or corn at $1 per bushel. Other produce in proportion, or this may be paid by the equivalent in other money.

The Boys' school will be in charge of Nereus Mendenhall. The girls school in charge of Mary E. Harris.

John Carter and his wife Achsa Carter, Superintendents.
Post Office at New Garden, Guilford county, N. C.
4th month, 20, 1864. d6tw6t*

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf

DR. JOHN W. MAY,

LOCATED AT GROGANSVILLE, ROCKINGHAM County, N. C., will give special attention to the treatment of Fistula, Piles, Tumors, Diseases of the Womb, Spermatorrhœa, Ulcers, Nervous Debility, Secret Diseases and Scrofulous Affections. He has had a long experience and practice and has been uniformly successful in the treatment of such diseases. He can be consulted at home by letter, personally, and all communications strictly confidential. April 22-w8t

FOR SALE.

A LIGHT TWO HORSE CARRIAGE, IN GOOD order. Also a set of Carriage Harness. Apply at
April 22-3t* PLANTERS' HOTEL.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1864.

The Governorship—"The Happy Family."

Amid the booming of cannon and the roar of musketry which may decide the fate of a continent, during the coming summer, we are likely to have some little fun in a quiet way during the next three months in our own State.

The great mass of the Conservative party, feeling that Gov. Vance had not stood up to them and the principles upon which he was elected as he should and ought to have done, had been deserting him for months, but when the last fatal step was taken by him in his Wilkesboro speech, they deserted him like rats leaving a burning barn. Satisfied he would not do, they put forward Mr. Holden, and from present indications he will be elected by a large majority

But as soon as Mr. Holden's name was announced, those of the leading Destructives that had not embraced Gov. Vance and espoused his cause, did so; and now he is before the people as *their* candidate. But we think we see fun ahead. Gov. Vance is a man of fine impulses—is generous, gallant and patriotic—and seeing that he had got into company that his old friends would not keep, and being no doubt heartily ashamed of his new political allies, he determines to throw them off, establish an organ, and retrace his steps; but alas! he is to late. Since the fatal and unfortunate positions taken in his Wilkesboro speech there has been no retreat for him—no escape from the impending doom.

But how is the "organ" and the *Destructive* supporters of the Governor to sleep in the same bed?—How can the *Conservative*, the *Confederate* and *Observer*, papers that support principles and measures as opposite as the poles, all support Gov. Vance?—The main issue in this contest is that of civil liberty and the rights of the citizen, as set forth in the speech of Vice President Stephens and the Message of Gov. Brown. But what says the *Confederate* of these gentlemen? In a long review of Mr. Stephens' speech by that paper, we find the following passages:

"The appearance of Mr. Vice President Stephens before the Legislature of Georgia, in his late speech, has given much regret to the true friends of the Confederacy, and equal rejoicing to its enemies. It will be republished with distinguished *eclat*, by the Yankee presses; and if it retards in any degree the success of the cause, it will not be the first effort of Mr. Stephens' which has produced a similar effect."

Again that paper says:

"Mr. Stephens and Gov. Brown have shown—the last a culpable ignorance, the former a most confused learning—upon the subject of *habeas corpus* suspensions in England."

We had supposed Mr. Stephens was rather a clear headed lawyer, but the *Confederate* says he shows a "confused learning." Very well. But supposing that Gov. Vance was fully over—weaned from his Conservatism and ready to go the "last man and last dollar" for Missouri, Maryland and Kentucky—careless of negotiations or any thing else so the "patriots and property holders" held on to the offices—he is fully embraced; his election advocated and Mr. Stephens' speech assailed. Gov. Vance gets uneasy; those few Conservatives who clung to him became alarmed, for they knew that if he goes fully into the arms of the "Committee" and their party of "patriots and property holders" he must be beaten, and an organ is called for. Preliminaries are arranged as soon as possible and "*The Daily Conservative*" becomes a living, moving, *speaking* reality. The first number publishes Gov. Vance's Wilkesboro speech, and an editorial in which the loving brethren of "patriots and property" persuasions are rather snubbed. The Governor and his friends are evidently alarmed at the rapid rise of Holden stock, and an effort at a return to the true Conservative platform is resolved on.—The second number of the *Conservative* comes forth with a part of Mr. Stephens' speech, accompanied by an editorial endorsement, from which we make the following extracts:

"*Speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens.*—At the earliest practicable moment we hasten to republish the speech of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, on the subject of *habeas corpus*.

"It will be found an able and patriotic production, breathing the most unwavering devotion to the cause of Southern independence, and replete with true conservative sentiments."

* * * * * * * * *

"In a mode less calculated, perhaps, to produce popular excitement, and to publish our internal dissentions to the world, Gov. Vance *anticipated* Mr. Stephens *in the expression of the very sentiments which now find such ardent advocates in those who oppose him and favor the election of another.*

"*Long in advance of* Mr. Stephens or Gov. Brown, it is a matter of official record, and no man can deny the *fact*, that Gov. Vance, in the name of liberty, law and the chartered rights of our people *protested against the suspension* of the writ of *habeas corpus*, as a measure fraught with the most direful results to the country; and that he subsequently insisted that the President should *not exercise* the dangerous power so unwisely placed in his hands, within the *limits* of this State, or to the detriment of its citizens, because neither justice, necessity nor the interest of the Confederacy demanded such a course of conduct.

It is incontestably true, also, that he has always *favored* the *speedy repeal* of this obnoxious law; and that his personal and official influence have been freely and constantly exerted to the attainment of that most desirable end."

* * * * * * * * *

"All the praise, therefore, which has been so freely lavished upon the position assumed by Mr. Stephens in his recent speech, belongs, as a matter of right, to Governor Vance, since he had *taken them*—though in a less ostentatious manner—*months in advance*, and *has persistently adhered to them ever since.*"

Again, we ask, how can the different organs sleep together? How can the *Confederate* and the *Conservative* both support Gov. Vance, when the one is engaged in endeavoring to show that Mr. Stephens and Gov. Brown, if not really enemies of the Confederacy, are at least pursuing a course at war with its best interests; and the other claiming that "All the praise which has been so freely lavished upon the positions assumed by Mr. Stephens in his recent speech, belongs, as a matter of right, to Gov. Vance, since he had *taken them*—though in a less ostentatious manner—*months in advance, and has persisted in adhering to them ever since.*"

But we object to the new or the old organ—the "Committee" of "patriots and property holders," or "any other man"—putting Gov. Vance on the Stephens and Brown platform. Owing to the clamor that has been brought to bear against North Carolina, and the abuse heaped upon her by citizens of other States, a record of which all her true sons would have been proud, now, and hereafter. But instead, what did he do? On the subject of the war he said "we must fight it (it) low;" while he apologizes for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* as follows. We quote from his speech:

"There is talk of the writ of *habeas corpus* being suspended in the Southern States. I understand it has already been suspended by Congress; but the suspension of this writ does not lie in the intervention of the Constitution; for the Constitution itself declares that the Congress may suspend the writ within certain limits. I suppose not the suspension of the writ. It is evidence of wrong existing somewhere—either of a desire upon the part of the government to assume more authority than belongs to it, or of a state of affairs in some parts of the country that urgent ill. But in the name of common sense, if we are a law abiding people, if we regard the King's name as a tower of strength, we must not make a commotion because a law has been enacted which our jurists announce as within the limits of the Constitution of the country that we have sworn to support. We ought to be willing to stand up to our own Constitution and our own laws."

No use to protest against unwarrantable usurpations—not worth our while to demand the repeal of an unconstitutional law:—we must go ahead, for the "*King's name is a tower of strength.*" "Fight it out now;"—no use to talk of negotiation, for the Yankees would think we were scared. Such was the logic of Gov. Vance's speech, and a more radical, "last man and last dollar" war speech we have not seen for many a day; and so we protest against his getting on the Conservative platform now. The great Conservative party—a party that favors vigorous negotiations for an honorable peace as well as a vigorous prosecution of the war—have put forward their man and mean to vote for him and elect him, and that man is WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

As we said in the beginning of this article, however, there is fun ahead. The appearance of the new organ has put the "Committee" and the "patriots and men of property" to thinking, and much street caucussing is going on. Shrewd men think there is something in the wind, and some go so far as to say that the faithful in an Eastern county have held a caucus and urge a third candidate, and that a "Committee of one" has arrived at the Capitol to consult with the "Committee of five"—"patriots and property holders"—and that the name of a prominent gentleman, who has been over the course before, is spoken of in that connection.

A few days, or weeks at farthest, will no doubt, give us some rich developments; and when the Legislature meets, if not before, we shall expect to see the third nag put upon the course. One thing is certain—our up street neighbors cannot continue to sleep in the same bed, nor can Gov. Vance get on the Stephens' platform.

Public Sentiment.

We might fill columns of our paper with extracts from our letters, urging the election of Mr. Holden as an important step towards the opening of negotiations for an honorable peace, but the following, received by yesterday's mail, will suffice for the present:

A gentleman writing us from Wilkes county, says:

"Holden is quite popular with the people here.—There will be but little said, but the voting will be done in due time. It is not H., personally, but his principles."

A soldier writing from Fort Fisher, ordering the *Progress*, says:

"I want you to send me the back numbers that have Gov. Brown's message and Vice President Stephens' speech. I am truly sorry that no more papers in our State would publish those documents; but I think they feared to publish them, thinking it would be playing too much into Holden's hands."

A correspondent writing from Chatham, says:

"You will hear from Lee's army, in favor of W. W. Holden, in August."

A subscriber writing from Knap of Reeds, Granville, says:

"I am glad to inform you that the people about here are fast waking up to the importance of W. W. Holden's election. They have really all been asleep since the suspension of his paper, for which they were nearly all subscribers, and a great many took no other paper; but since your paper commenced coming amongst us a new light has sprung up."

A prominent gentlemen writing from Rutherford says:

"The people are with you and for Holden, in this section, and as long as you stick to your principles they will stand up to you."

The above extracts are taken from the letters by one mail. We could give many that are much stronger. Our advices from all parts of the State as to Mr. Holden's prospects are most encouraging, and his friends have only to be firm and vote when election day comes to elect him by an immense majority.

The Election in the 7th.

We have but little additional news from the 7th District. A gentleman who came down yesterday gave us the vote of Haywood and Lassiter's ⋈ Roads, as follows: Haywood, Leach 75; Foster 20, Ramsay 1; Lassiter's ⋈ Roads; Leach 62, Foster 3, Ramsay 1. Our informant was told by a person who heard from Pittsboro' on Saturday that Leach's majority in the county was 800. If this be true it is 400 more than Leach's friends claimed, and will run his majority in the District up to some 2500 or 3000.—Leach was the Holden candidate and the present vote will show how the District will go in August. In confirmation of our classification of the candidates we refer to the following dispatch sent from this city—from the *Confederate* Office we suppose—to the Wilmington *Journal*:

RALEIGH, April 21st, 1864.—To-day an election for Congressman in the 7th district took place. In three precincts in Davidson, Leach's own county, Foster beats him 61 votes. Leach is the Holden candidate.

This shows that the *Destructive* supporters of Gov. Vance admit all that we have claimed in this respect, and we think we may assure the friends of Mr. Holden throughout the State that he will beat Leach's vote in the 7th.

Day of Publication.

In order to the better accommodation of the different mail routes, the WEEKLY PROGRESS will hereafter be issued on Tuesday of each week. We hope this arrangement will enable our subscribers to get the paper soon after it is printed and be satisfactory to all concerned.

The State Fair Grounds near Wilmington, were ch[illegible]

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS.

[illegible] The most ridiculous position [illegible] the day is the effort [illegible] Gov. Vance agrees in opinion with [illegible] Stephens in relation to civil liberty and *habeas corpus*. Gov. Vance is trying to get on Mr. Stephens' platform. This proves that he has been off the platform. But he knows that Mr. Stephens' views meet the approbation of a vast majority of the people, and hence his professions on the subject. The *Confederate* holds one end of the rope, and the *Conservative* holds the other end, while Gov. Gov. Vance wades along in the centre endeavoring to catch both of every kind and color.

Observe the "*last man*"—the submissive, and even appealing tone in which Gov. Vance speaks of the suspension of *habeas corpus* in his Wilkesboro speech. He says:

"I regret to see the suspension of the writ. It is evidence of wrong existing somewhere—either of a desire upon the part of the government to assume more authority than belongs to it, or of a state of affairs in some parts of the country that urgent ill. But in the name of common sense, if we are a law abiding people; if we regard the King's name as a tower of strength, we must not make a commotion because a law has been enacted which our jurists announce as within the limits of the Constitution of the country that we have sworn to support. We ought to be willing to stand up to our own Constitution and our own laws."

What is that but an approval of the act of Congress suspending *habeas corpus*? He says *the law is constitutional*, and that "*we ought to be willing to stand up*" to it. What does Mr. Stephens say?—What does the Legislature of Georgia say? They declare the law palpably unconstitutional, and demand its repeal in tones of thunder. It is thus seen that Mr. Stephens and Gov. Vance are as wide apart as the poles—and this fact is well understood at Richmond by the administration organs, which denounce Mr. Stephens and at the same time urge the re-election of Gov. Vance. Mr. Stephens, it is well known, has no influence in the councils of the President, and his recent speech has no doubt increased the bitterness against him at Richmond; while Governor Vance is one of the pets of the President, his Wilkesborough speech and his speeches in the army having given great satisfaction to the President, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Seddon, and Gen. Winder.

But, Mr. Editor, my main object was to invite the attention of your readers to the marked difference between Mr. Stephens and Gov. Vance in another respect. Gov. Vance, in his Wilkesborough speech, not only went out of his way to make the misstatement that the object of the friends of a Convention in this State is to separate the State from the Confederacy, but he took the extraordinary position that if the State should do what no one proposes—to wit, secede from the Confederacy—it would be the duty of the Confederate government to seize our Railroads, bind the State down with the chains of military power—or, in other words, coerce and punish her, just as Lincoln is now doing! To show that I do not misrepresent the Governor, I ask you to publish the following extract from his Wilkesborough speech, and to publish in a parallel column what Mr. Stephens says about coercing our good old State.

EXTRACT FROM GOV. VANCE'S SPEECH.

Why of course if such a proceeding on the part of North Carolina would secure her independence, it would only be necessary for one State to secede at a time, get herself acknowledged, and, after all were out, turn round and form such a Confederacy as best pleased them. Old Abraham is fighting us not because we are a part of the Southern Confederacy, but because we are in rebellion to the Old Union; and so long as we refused obedience to him he would continue to fight us. The idea that Lincoln would recognize us or abate his claim to allegiance and obedience, is preposterous. Well, would the Southern Confederacy recognize your independence and make a treaty of peace with you? This is entirely owing to contingencies. If you went out of the Confederacy and declared yourself independent, you would have to announce and enforce your position of neutrality with reference to the other belligerents, or there would be occasion for war. How could you preserve your neutrality when once announced? The only railroad communication between the armies of Gen. Lee and of Gen. Johnston, between Virginia and the remainder of the Confederacy, is through North Carolina. You do not suppose we could, as a neutral State, permit the government at Richmond to communicate across our territory with its Southwestern armies. Gen. Lee sends some of his veterans down here, takes possession of the railroads—the very arteries of the Confederacy—and flogs anybody who interferes with him—and so you have *two* wars instead of one! There is another consideration involved: a great portion of the provisions that feed Gen. Lee's army are obtained in North Carolina. As a neutral State could not sell them, and he would be forced to have them, it is not difficult to foresee how speedily North Carolina would become the seat of war. Moreover, his troops would say: these fellows have basely abandoned us, left us to our fate, and don't deserve our mercy. Old Abe would send his troops here also, because we would no longer be neutral, and so, if you will pardon the expression, we would catch the devil on all sides.

Well, suppose you go a little further and say you will instruct your delegates to take the State out of the Confederacy, because when it is out it is relieved from the obligation of the Constitution and rests upon a separate and independent basis. Supposing also, that it is not your design to join the United States government again, but only to go out as an independent sovereignty, for the purpose of securing peace to yourself, and possibly effecting the same desirable end for all parties. Well, you pass an ordinance of secession—take another dose of this political horehound tea—and nothing I know of is more bitter unless it is a boneset decoction (Laughter)—and put up for yourselves. Is that going to give you peace?—Will that restore your sons and fathers to their homes? Will that hush the cry of the orphan and the widow (Cries)? Will that fill your land with plenty

EXTRACT FROM MR. STEPHENS' SPEECH.

I was not at Richmond when the act passed. I heard none of the discussions, and knew none of the reasons assigned by the President in asking it, or the members or Senators who voted for it. I was at home, prostrate with disease, from which I have not yet recovered, and by reason of which I address you with so much feebleness on this occasion. But I have heard that one object was to control certain elections and expected assemblages in North Carolina, to put a muzzle upon certain presses and a bit in the mouth of certain speakers in that State. If this be so, I regard it the more dangerous to public liberty. I know nothing of the politics of North Carolina—nothing of the position of her leading public men. If there be traitors there, let them be constitutionally arrested, tried and punished. No fears need be indulged of bare error there, or any where else, if reason is left free to combat it. The idea is incredible, that a majority of the people of that gallant and noble old State, which was foremost in the war of the revolution in her memorable Mecklenburg declaration of independence can, if left alone, ever be induced to prove themselves so recreant to the principles of their fathers as to abandon our cause and espouse the despotism of the North. Her people, ahead of all the Colonies, first flaunted in the breeze the flag of Independence and State sovereignty. She cannot be the first to abandon it—no, never! I cannot believe it! If her people were really so inclined, however, we could not prevent it by force—we could not, under the Constitution if we would, and we ought not if we could. Ours is a government founded upon the consent of sovereign States, and will be itself destroyed by the very act whenever it attempts to maintain or perpetuate its existence by force over its respective members. The surest way check any inclination in North Carolina to quit our sisterhood, if any such really exist, even to the most limited extent among her people, is to show them that the struggle is continued as it was began, for the maintenance of constitutional liberty. If, with this great truth ever before them, a majority of her people should prefer despotism to liberty, I would say to her, as to "a wayward sister, depart in peace." I want to see no Mary[illegible]d this side of the Potomac.

[illegible] right of secession is recognized in the Constitution of the Confederacy. So it is, my friends; but you see, by that time you have thrown off the Constitution, you [illegible] from under its obligations and sworn you [illegible] with it. Do you expect the Confederacy to be willing to recognize as effecting your separation? So soon as you announce to the world you are [illegible] nation, as a matter of course the Confederacy has the right of declaring war against you, for resisting cause. Along with the right she holds of declaring war against England, France or Holland.

How noble is the language of Mr. Stephens, and how mortifying that of Gov. Vance!—and the more so, because he is our Governor. Mr. Stephens says that North Carolina, "if let alone," will not abandon the Confederacy; Gov. Vance fears that North Carolina, "if let alone," will do so, and so he makes his Wilkesborough speech to save her from a step which no one can foresee but himself, and tells her people that it is "wrong" to trust them in Convention. Mr. Stephens says the State has a right to secede if she should think proper to do so; but Gov. Vance says if she does so she will be coerced, and he will sit down, fold his arms, and see it done.

ORANGE.

April 20, 1864.

For the Progress.]

CAMP 49TH REGIMENT N. C. T.,
NEAR HARRELLSVILLE, Hertford county,
April 15, 1864.

MR. EDITOR, *Sir*:—If you will allow a private a place in your columns, I will submit the following to the readers of your paper:

For many years we were a prosperous and happy people, honored and respected by all the nations of the civilized world; but unfortunately for us, the reigns of government fell into the hands of those who have ignored the constitution, and would, if they could, rule with the rod of iron; but the blood of the Southern man was too pure to submit to the yoke of tyranny and despotism, and hence we find ourselves in the midst of the most desperate war known or read of in modern times. This being the case, we should all be united in one grand purpose to drive back the invaders of our soil and stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder till we shall have borne our old ship of State safely over the tempestuous wave of this mighty struggle and land her safely in a haven of peace, prosperity and never-ending independence. It is not for us to ask who is responsible for these troubles; we are in the mighty deep and must reach the shore or perish, there is no other hope left us. The question then should arise with every man.—"What is my duty?" "What course should I pursue in our present struggle for independence?" The question is easily answered. If you are for Southern independence and willing to do your duty, you will (if within the conscript age) shoulder your musket, march to the battle field and stand by your fellow countrymen, who have stood before the cannon's mouth for three years or more, till the banner of liberty shall wave triumphantly over the soldiers and citizens of the sunny south. But notwithstanding this is admitted to be true, yet we find men resorting to every conceivable means to keep their noble persons out of the war; especially those who were the first to cry "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt." When war was first proclaimed they were the first to step forward and say, "come boys." They were brave soldiers till they found there was fighting to be done, and as soon as that became apparent they then wished to retire to private life; and now when their country most need their services, just at a time when utter ruin and destruction threaten her; just at the time when we must ride triumphantly over our enemies or be compelled to yield to the hand of despotism and degradation, we find these men in some shade office or else seeking one by which they may escape the hardships incident to a soldier's life. Let me ask these men if they are aware of the ground they occupy? Do they know that they are looked upon as very little if any better than the man who has deserted and gone home without leave? If they don't know it I can tell them that it is so. If they have succeeded in getting some office tacked to their back that they may not be subject to conscription.—You will get just about as much credit for your independence when it shall have been achieved by the soldiers of our country as the man did when the bear was killed and he in the loft. This is not only wrong in the men who have acted thus, but it has had a bad effect from the fact that nearly all of these men are men of wealth, and instead of fighting for their property as well as their rights, they have left it for the poor man to do, who has nothing but his liberties and his family to fight for. We will look, for instance, at the case of the dilapidated politician and broken down war horse, who we thought had retired to private life, but some time since sprung up in the city of Raleigh, Editor of a sheet called the *Confederate*. A short time after the war commenced there was a position offered him, one that was considered quite honorable in that day, and he accepted, not for the desire he had for fighting the Yankees, as his acts in after life have fully shown, but that his name might be handed down to posterity as one of the great men in the days of the war for Southern independence.—So it was not long till the time came when he expected to climb Jacob's Ladder and view the promised land, but his father, Jefferson, told him that he was not one of the children of the "promise" and must learn to be content with that which he hath; so not being willing to fight for liberty, he left his fellow-countrymen to do the best they could, and now, after having acted in this way, wishes to be a dictator for others, and is trying to assail every man who will not follow the teachings of him and his co-worker, the Fayetteville *Observer*. They appear to be very much disgusted at the idea of W. W. Holden being a candidate for Governor of North Carolina. They appear anxious to make the people believe that Holden is a traitor—that North Carolina would be disgraced were he to be elected her Governor; but these are men with like passions to ourselves, and as they shut their eyes, backed their cause and pursued the administration, and intend sticking to their principles, right or wrong, we ask honesty to look on them with that degree of allowance which we think necessary to their case. Although you are editors, let me tell you that you are not the only men that live in North Carolina. There are men in the State as patriotic and as loyal as you are, who are strong friends of W. W. Holden, and the first Thursday in next August will let you know whether they are numerous enough or not. I am satisfied that he will get votes enough to send the present incumbent to some other profession and silence those *Destructive* organs that are creating more dissatisfaction in and out of the army than all things else. It is unnecessary for me to say that Holden's friends are as loyal as any men, and that they would not support any man for Governor in whom they could not have confidence; but Holden is the man who has stood by the people as well as the [illegible] and opposing the [illegible] of a

you are sustaining the government in every act they have passed in trying to take our liberties from us and although we submit to it at the present, we are not so ignorant that we cannot see the end aimed at, and when we shall have driven the invaders from our soil and our independence shall have been acknowledged, then we will call you to an account for what you have imposed on us in the days of our greatest [illegible].

PHALANX.

Public Meeting in Wake.

A Conservative meeting in Wake county held at Bu[illegible] precinct, Middle Creek District, on Thursday, 21st instant, on motion, Isaac Rowland, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and J. A. Norris requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, when a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions, whereupon the Committee reported as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That we, as freemen of Wake county, still claim the right to assemble together to consult for the good of our country, and to instruct our representatives.

2. *Resolved*, That as this State has sent more men to the field than her quota, and as we plainly see that if any more are taken, the women and children must suffer, we therefore earnestly request our Legislature to take some steps to stop the drain of farmers from this State, until other States have furnished their equal quota.

3. *Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the message of Gov. Brown, of Geogia, and we further endorse the speech of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, delivered before the members of the Legislature of Georgia, as the true principles of the Conservatives of North Carolina.

4. *Resolved*, That our Representatives be instructed to adopt the course of the Georgia Legislature marked out by Gov. Brown's message and the speech of the Hon. A. H. Stephens as near as possible.

5. *Resolved*, That we call upon all of our Conservative friends in Wake county to meet us in Raleigh on Monday of May Court, for the purpose of holding a mass meeting to nominate candidates to represent us in the next Legislature, and that we recommend J. F. Moore for the Senate, and Capt. G. H. Alford, Calvin J. Rogers and W. D. Jones for the Commons.

6. *Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the course of Capt. Alford in the last Legislature, and we request the Conservatives of Wake county to give him their undivided support.

7. *Resolved*, That as we are true lovers of liberty and the laws of our State, and as W. W. Holden is the great Champion of these principles, we therefore pledge him our united support for Governor at the ensuing election.

On motion, the *Progress* was requested to publish and the rest of Raleigh papers friendly to the cause copy.

ISAAC ROWLAND, Chm'n.
J. A. NORRIS, Sec'y.

Gov. Vance in Fayetteville.

The *Carolinian* of Saturday contains a portion of the speech made by Gov. Vance, in Fayetteville, the preceding day. Gov. Vance was introduced by Hon. J. C. Fuller, and Lieut. Gen. Holmes, the Mayor of the town, Col. Peter Mallett and others occupied seats on the stand.

As only a portion of the speech is before us we [illegible] not judge of the whole; we may say, however, that he takes bold grounds against a *Convention*—against those who advocate it with a desire to take the State out of the Confederacy—and proclaims himself in favor of fighting for peace.

We learn from a gentleman who left Fayetteville Friday, a citizen of the place, and who heard the Governor for the first two hours he spoke, that a large crowd had assembled and that he was respectfully and attentively listened to. The same gentleman also assures us that Mr. Holden will get a good vote in Cumberland, many of the leading men of the town of Fayetteville and of the county being for him. He has been home on a furlough and was returning to the army of Northern Virginia, and expressed the opinion that the Regiment to which he was attached would give Mr. Holden a majority.

We may make extracts from the speech hereafter.

The Conservatives of Chatham.

A correspondent asks us to urge upon the Conservatives of Chatham the necessity of meeting in their respective Districts on the Saturday before May Court to appoint Delegates to a County meeting to be held at Pittsboro' on Tuesday of Court week, to nominate candidates for the Legislature. This is an important matter and the Conservatives of Chatham should act promptly and prudently. Every county should run a true Conservative ticket after the "straitest sect."

Settle Up.

All accounts due on our books for work done prior to the 1st of April, 1864, have been made out and will be presented at once. Those at a distance will be sent by mail, and all bills against persons in the country will be presented for payment, and we hope that all will settle, as it is desirable to close our old books.

A SERVANT WANTED.—Any Refugee or other person having a good girl or woman to hire—one that can be recommended as a good nurse and house servant—can get a good price and a good home for her by applying at *Progress* office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 7-tf

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN ALAMANCE county, at Graham, two Negro Boys to wit: [illegible]BERT, he is about 20 years old and says he belongs to Col. Bird Knight, of Brunswick county Va., the boy is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high very Black, the other boy says his name is ALFRED, says he belongs to Dr. Mc[illegible]weathers of Tennessee, and was sent with Wm. Mc[illegible]weathers to Capt. Bartlett's co. C, 13th Tennessee Regiment Shaw's Brigade. ALFRED is about 18 years old 5 feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion and quick spoken and says he was decoyed off by some deserters near [illegible] born N. C.

The owners will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dewlt with according to law.

J. M. BOYD,
Jailor for Alamance county, Graham, N. C.
April 25-d15tw2t

$50 REWARD.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co.,
MACHINE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 22, 1864.

RANAWAY FROM THE SMITH SHOPS OF THE Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, on Saturday last, two men named SOLON.

The above negro is about five feet high, stout built, thick lips and has a good countenance.

The above reward will be paid by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company on his delivery to their Shops or his confinement in jail where they can get him.
April 22-d5t